APPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per coopy—37 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Statusday, at 6% cents per copy, or 53 per annum; the Encopean collicion 54 per annum; to may part of first Britain, and 55 to any part of the Continuent, both to include the postage.

ALL LETTERS by mail, for subscriptions, or with advertisements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from determine, to be post-poid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remain. The post-poid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remain control of the postage of the postage will be deducted from the post of the post-poid for the post-poid for. Our postage point poid for the postage particularly Requested to Brail ALL Letterms and packages serve to the Money of the postage particularly Requested to Brail ALL Letterms Money rejected.

MO NOTIFIC taken of anonymous communications. We described their rejected.

ADVERTINEMENTS removed every morning.

NOS PRINTING executed with neathers, cheopness, and discussible.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

TTALIAN OPERA, Aster Place.—Norma—Grama BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-NOBLE BEART-ALL THE WORLD'S A STACK-UBECLE MADDEN.

PROADWAY TERATRE, Broadway-My FRIEND IN MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Le Commis er LA GRI-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-The Rivats-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-Macharite-BROU . HAM'S LYCKUM, Broadway Scave Him Right

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, 472 Broadway FELLOWS' OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-Emmorian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PREFORMANCES APTER-NEW YORK AMPEITERATER, 57 BOWERY-EQUENTRAL

WASHINGTON EALL-PANCHANA OF THE PRICEIN'S EATTLER'S COSMORANA, corner of Thirmough corner and Broadway. OLTHPIC-PANCRAMA OF IRELAND.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 6, 1851,

News from California.

The Empire City is due this afternoon, from Chagres, with two weeks later intelligence from California.

Telegraphic Summary.

In the Senate, yesterday, the California Land Title bill was ordered to be engrossed in the same form, almost, as that in which it was introduced by Mr. Gwin, notwithstanding the opposition of Col. Benton, of Missouri, who fought against it from first to last with an obstinacy and determination characteristic of that gentleman. It is very probable that it will pass the House in the same

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hunter, amending the Warehouse law. The particulars will be found under our telegraphic head.

In the House of Representatives, the proposition to establish a branch mint in New York, was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. It was pretty effectually killed on Tuesday, but the finishing touch was administered vesterday. The vote shows that the village of Philadelphia has a hold on the South which has considerable influence when the interests of that city are supposed to be assailed. That section of the country is probably in debt to that village, and hence we see its representatives supporting Mr. Chandler in his onslaught on New York. Well, be it so. Phila. delphia, however, ean never come up to New York. A freg, once on a time, burst its breeches in attempting to rival the ox in size

The Bear and the Fagle-The Destiny of Russia and America.

Our files by the Canada reached us last night, and contain the details of the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question-the crisis in France-and the progress of the Dresden conference. These three points are strikingly interesting, and they will, with all their attending circumstance and intrigue, attract the attention they deserve. Even the careless reader of foreign news must be aware that a struggle between despotism and republicanism has began in Europe, which, in its peaceful or bloody course, must even tually involve all nations; but that the United States and Russia are destined to take the leading parts in that contest, few men, perhaps, may surmise. It is the object of the present article to make this appear.

The seat of despotism is on the Eastern continent-tha: of republicanism on the Western; and the influence of each on its own ground is relatively the same. Russia is new the grand representative of the former principles-the United States of the latter. Of the nations of the earth, all others (save those whose instability and origin plainly indi cate that they cannot affect the prediction about to be made.) have run their race to maturity, or beyond The United States and Russia, alone, are young and rejoicing in their strength; their culminating point is centuries ahead-their race to power but just begun. Whoever, then, notes these facts, together with the geographical position of the two nations, and the immense strides each has made towards power and influence within the past few years, must feel convinced that all other nations will ultimately be swallowed up, or made subservient to them.

The rapid increase of our own country serritory, wealth and population, and her "manifest destiny," as relates to this contipent, are apparent to all; but the unresisted merch of Russia to enormous power -- a tithe only of which appears upon the face of things-her crafty policy and secret intrigues, extending, beyond doubt, to this country-are not so evident to our people, but should be made so seasonably, and therefore immediately; for the railroad and telegraph are fast making all Europe as convenient to Warsaw, as, a century ago, England was to London, while ocean steam pavigation will soon make the Atlantic as easy to cross as at that time were the Straits of Dover.

For all intents and purposes, then, the United States and Russia will soon become near neighbors. From station and position the two nations are rivals-from political principles, "natural enemies;" and since the bright example of our success in self. government has raised a storm of revolution in Europe, the waves of which have washed the borders even of the Czar's dominions, obliging him to call out his armies to dash them back, Russia both hates and dreads the United States; and she is too sagacious not to know that, to strike effectually, she must aim at the source of the commotion. A glance at the character, aspirations and energies of this future monster, will perhaps open the eyes of our nation, and lead it to face unitedly and warmly a foe "worthy of its steel," and before which slavery, Jesuitism, Catholicism, (if the latter is to be dreaded) and "the supremacy of the seas," are secondary matters; since these no doubt will make part of the very tools she will use in her attempt at our subversion.

Deeply cunning, corrupt, and unscrupulously cruel, she never hesitates at any measures that could advance her interests. But, notwithstanding, "she is both cautious and patient-she has learned how to wait, and can bide her time. Look on her at home; her's is emphatically a military nation. her land a nursery of soldiers-not a civil officer has rank as such, but only by a martial grade ; the whole government seems one vast military system, of which the Czar is the supreme head-the entire people living, as it were, under martial law. The Russian, early taught blind obedience to his superiors, bends to this severe discipline from patriotic motives; for it is the national belief that "the des tiny of Russia is the conquest of the globe." With such a mission in view, and such a system to back s, what may not be expected of a nation new numbering sixty millions of souls, just awakening to its strength, just beginning to expand itself, and whose geographical position is such that, protected rearby deserts and ocean-fields of ice, she can throw all her strength into the line of advance But it is her foreign policy, not her physical force, which nations have most to dread In this she has always been successful, and for the last two years triumphant; indeed, so masterly and energetic has been her play, that while she has lost nothing, she has gained so much that one is half led to bel eve "red republicanism" a phantom of her own creation, raised to frighten other powers beneath her wings. Without a blow, Austria. Prussia and Germany are as completely crushed, and under her heel, as though she had sacked their cities and held their castles; and at the present moment, not a nation dare lift a finger in menace of the Czar, for there is not one in which he could not, by intrigue, raise up a party to oppose its government; nor is there a nation upon which he could not precipitate its neighbors through bribes of its territories, or the fear of himself. At his nod, Hungary would eagerly back Austria to pieces, through metives of revenge; while at the same bidding, Croatia and Gallicia would support the movement. Austria knows this, and dare not disobey any command of her master. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, from interest, or sympathy in the Schleswig-Holstein question, or motives of self-preservation, would precipitate themselves in like manner upon Prussia, which has not an ally left; for England is held in check by France, who, still smarting from her defeat at Waterloo, or coveting the extension of her borders to the Rhine, would eagerly march both upon England and Prussia, if Russia would support ker-no movement could be more popular with both her army and navy, than this-and as o England, weak indeed is she with such enemies as repeal, popery and chartism within her borders.

To foster, create, and take advantage of dissensions among other nations, has long been the policy of Russia-" divide and conquer," her motte. She has never interfered between opposing parties until the breach between them was irreconcileable, and then with a grace which, as in the case between lungary and Austria, caused the vanquished to more than half forgive her. Her first great object -that of holding in her own hands the balance of power in Europe-has been secured, and no combination there can wrest it from her.

It is idle to suppose that republicanism can ever make head in Europe without physical aid from this continent; for the adverse interests there are eo strong, and the combinations too firm, to admit of it; nor will constitutional monarchy present but a feeble barrier to the march of despotism. Time was when England, France, and Prussia might, by uniting, have stayed its steps until their governments could have progressively glided into the republican form; but that day has passed. Prussia, with a faint show of resistance, has become the vassal of Russia, while France and England wait their turn, at least so far as that portion of the people which forms in fact the government of each nation, is concerned; for the privileged classes in Europe, alarmed by recent events, have no longer a wish for new constitutions. They dread innovations, seeing only in each concession made by existing governments-even to such as were intended for their benefit exclusively-a step towards republicanism; and their entire body, whether princes, nobility, or aristocracy, would prefer the domination of the Czar, even with loss of nationality, to becoming of, or being ruled by, the hated people; while the main body of the bourgeoise, so long as they can enjoy the pleasure of making money, and the qualifications its possession brings them, will go for "law and order," though the law be that of Satan, and the order that of Pandemonium.

The banners, then, under which the whole civilized world will, within the next half century, be called upon, individually or nationally, to range itself, are those of republicanism and despotism The question to be decided will be, "which shall prevail-the will of the few for the good of the few, or the will of the many for the good of all ?" Russia will lead on one host-the United States the other. Towards the former are now being turned the faces of all those who are content to suffer tyranny, that they in turn may exercise it, willing to sacrifice to this idol, if necessary, both country and name. Vide the Polish nobility. In turn, let the oppressed of all nations look to our land as the beacon of hope; and let the first step towards universal freedom be that of the breaking down of all nationalities; let the people of all lands no longer know each other as strangers or foreigners, but all true republicans meet as brethren-then will one means by which their oppressors have led them to waste their strength upon each other, be destroyed, and the watchword of "universal tyranny" be

met with that of " universal brotherhood." If it be the desitny of Russia to attempt the conquest of the earth for her own glory, be it that of the United States to accomplish that result for the earth's good. But may that conquest be one of unity-may her name be ominous of her mission -in other words, let the nations of the earth all become, in God's own time, United States.

TROUBLES IN ALSANY-MR SENATOR BERKMAN-The destiny of the whig party in this State, being now in the hands of Mr. John W. Beekman, one of the Senators from this city in the New York Legislature, much interest is felt with regard to his personal character, disposition, and standing in society. Mr. Berkman belongs to an old Knickerbocker family of this city, being, like Mr. Hamilton Fish (who is dependent on his vote to make him a United States Senator) descended from Dutch ancestors, and perfectly independent in his pecuniary circumstances, and respectable in his family connections. Mr. B. is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church-obstinate in his religious as well as his political notions-of a literary turn of mind-a member of the New York Historical Society-and least of all men likely to be controlled by any clique, or self-constituted body of leading politicians, whatever may be their wealth or aristocratic pretensions. No man knows Mr. Fish better than Mr. Beekman; and the appellation of traiter bestowed upon him by the Courser and Enquirer, of the threats of the Commercial Advertiser and Tribune, we presume will not produce any severe shock upon his nerves, or prevent him from carrying out his own views of propriety in his position as State Senator. We have no doubt that Mr. Beekman understands full well his own position, the responsibility he has assumed, and the wishes of his constituents. If he manages his card well, we have an idea that he may become one of the most popular men among the whige of the city, as he has already, by his course, drawn upon himself the eyes of politicians throughout the

With regard to Mr. Fish, we have not interposed any objections to his election to the Senate, any jurther than to intimate a desire that he should wash his hands of all connection with Seward. Weed, and the abolitionists. The whigs acknowjedge that he is not a great man, and has little to commend himself to notice for the Senate, aside from his great wealth; but the Union whigs are willing to see him elected, if he is not to take his sent as a mere subordinate and coadjutor of Mr. Seward.

THE BALLET AT NIELO'S .- In addition to the claves performances of French vaudeville, at Niblo's the public have the pleasure of enjoying, in the new batot company, some of the most agreeable dancing ever known in this city. The Rousset family is comprised of a father and four daughters. The management o the butlet is directed by the former, while the daughters appear before the public in various dances suited te their skill and powers. Caroline is a remarkably the dancer, and Adelaide and Teresine add greatly to the attraction by their accomplishments in the art indeed, taken as a whole, this novel troups will creat no ordinary sensation, for their performances are high ly finished and excellent, and such as must be appre-ated by those who delight in the poetry of motion.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW .- Our columns supply the new postage law, as mended by the Senate. The genius of stupidity seems to have presided over its advent-for a more ridiculous bill, in its general bearing upon the interests of the country, never yet came before the public. We hope an appropriation will be made to attach drying ovens to every post office, so that subscribers to newspapers may not have to wait an unreasonably long time for postmasters to weigh the papers "in a dry state." There being no let or hindrance to counterfeiting the new three cent pieces, the probability is that the public will have any quantity of small change with which to accommodate customers. The liberal provision towards publishers, included in the permission to publish, at their own private risk, the names on dead letters, at one cent each. provided they should be "called for," s a beneficent dispensation of enlightened legislation. But we have already taken up too much space in noticing this absurd law. It is a pity that the old law has been disturbed, to give place to such folly.

Congress seems to be without brains. INVELLIGENCE PROM BRAZIL .- We have in our possession, files of the Jornal do Comercio, of Rio Ja-

neiro, to December 21. The political news is without interest, and we have been unable to find in the papers anything relative to the expected war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. At the latest dates, a kind of epidemic, having all the symptoms of fever, was intensely raging in the city of Campos. The Brazilian government was taking all the necessary measures to provide for the poor people suffering by this sickness.

The war steamer Affonso arrived on the 13th of December, at Ric Janeiro. She had on board the fourth batallion of artillery, and 400 soldiers of different regiments.

The chief of police of Bahia had condemnat on the 29th of November, the brig Encantador to be sold at auction, for having violated the 5th article of the law promulgated on the 4th of last September.

Marine Affairs.

For Europe.-The U. S. M. steamship Arctic Capt. Luce, left yesterday for Liverpool. She carried out over one hundred thousand dollars. Her passengers names, numbering thirty, will be found under Muri-

time Intelligence.

Launch of another Mail Strambers - Messts, Smith & Dimon will launch to-day, at half past twelve o'clock, from their vard, foot of Fourth street, another of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall's mail steamers. The launch of a steamer is always matter of Interest. especially one for the mail service, as they would be always available in case of war, and would be most serviceable additions to our somewhat limited naval force. This steamer is spoken of by those competent to judge of such productions as a most valuable addition to our steam fleet, and possessing every requisite a first class ocean steamer. In strength and beauty of model she is excelled by none.

A WELL MERITED REWARD - The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York have presented Mr Replamin Downing, light keeper at Eaton's Neck and also his son, Benjamin F. Downing, a silver medal each, for their successful exertions in saving the life of a fellow creature, last August, during very stormy weather in Long Island Sound, and at grea risk to their own lives. On one side of the senior Downing's medal, under the Latin motto, "Vita Downing's medal, under the Latin motto, "Prical Felicidos Adusis Serveta," and surrounded by a sprig of oak leaves and acorns, is inscribed:—" Presented to Lenjamin Downing, for having, by his humane and courageons exertions, during a violent gale, with the sid of his son saved the life of John Clark, from the bottom of the schoener Jane, when upset in Long Island Sound, on the 25th of August. 1850." On the reverse is a representation of a ship in distress with men throwing a line to her from a bomb on shore, and tull manned life beat publics off to the structling. ait. Mr. Downing, junior's medal, excepting the cessary alteration in the inscription, corresponds th his father's, and both are most beautifully execut ed pieces of handiwork. Besides the medal, the above society presented Mr. Downing, sen., with one hundred dollars in cash.

The Wall Street Defaleation. THE INVESTIGATION PENDING AGAINST RAY TOMP KINS THE HEROLER. Before Justice Lothrop.

At the appointed hour, half-past three o'clock, yes terday afternoon, quite a mustering again took place at the Police Court, consisting principally of brokers and financiers of Wall street -several, sufferers in the affair attracted thither to hear and see the proseedings of investigation pending against Ray Tompkins. the broker, who operated on so large a scale in Wall street on the 29th of last month, in which operation the unfortunate brokers were duped to the tune of some \$70,000. As usual, Tompkins took his seat by the side of his counsel, Mr. John Van Buren: and Mr. F. B. Cutting appeared on the part of the presecution. The court room was crowded, as on former cocasions and the victimized brokers made every now and then big eyes at the prisoner, who does not, apparently, like to face them. We give the evidence taken up to ad-

journment. TESTIMONY. John Parker being sworn, says—I am transfer clerk in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; I know Ray Tompkins; (transfer book produced.) on know Ray Temphins; (transfer book produced.) on the 29th January last, a transfer was made by Jacob Little of 100 shares to Ray Temphins; also by Gilbert & Johnson 100 shares, and Hopkins & Sparks 100; all was to kay Temphins; I saw them make the transfer at Ithink Jacob Little's was the first transfer made on that day. Ray Temphins on that day transferred 100 shares to Clark, Dodge & Co., and 200 to N. R. Cobb; at the close of that day, there was no stock standing in the name of Ray Temphins; there were two transfers made after Mr. Little's, and then Ray Temphins; Temphins was the third transfer made on that day, there were made on that day fifty transfers in the book.

there were made on that day fifty transfers in the book.

Cross examination by Mr. Van Buren—It struck me that Mr. Tomphins was in a hurry, as he saked a gentleman to let him make his transfer first, as he was in great haste; sometimes transfers are made before the Board meet; the usual hour is to make transfers from 12 to 2 o clock; there were eleven transfers made after the last one made by Tompkins.

Horatio N. Otis, being sworn, snys—I am transfer clerk in the New York and Eric Railrond Company. I am acquainted with Ray Tompkins, bo; from Genla and Lockwood to Tompkins, 50; from Genla and Lockwood to Tompkins, 50; from Genla and Lockwood to Tompkins, 50; from John and Wm. O'Rien. 50; from Jagger and Clark, 100 shares. Tompkins, 60; from Jagger and Clark, 100 shares. Tompkins, and that day, transferred to Dedge & Us. 150; Dyker, Alstyn & Co., 75; do. 200; and 25 shares to Hopkins and Weston. I was present in the office, and saw all the transfer made, both by Tompkins and those made to bim; the transfer made that day.

The gross examination of the witness arousted to

ay
The cross examination of the witness amounted to
othing more than a corroboration of the direct testi-

Givert to Tompkins, was the sixth transfer made that day.

The cross examination of the witness amounted to nothing more than a corroboration of the direct testimony.

Hearen A. Johnson, sworn, says—I am one of the firm of Gilbert & Johnson, 82 Wall street. I know Ray Tompkins. I have known him about three years, our firm transfered 100 shares of Reading Railroad sold to him on the 27th, payable and deliverable in two days at his option, amouning to \$2.487 50. We sold him, on the 28th January, 100 Kris Railroad stock, payable on delivery, valued at \$8.000, amounting all regether, to \$12.20 50. On the morning of the 20th January. Tompkins spoke to me in the board of brokers he said that I would oblige him by transferring the stock as referred to, early, as his clerk was out of town and he had a great deal of business to attend to. I said, "vary well," About twelve o'clock. Tompkins called at my office and asked me to go up and transfer the stocks to him, as he was in a hurry to get through with his business, as he had a good deal to attend to, and that he would send me a certified check immediately; that he had sent his young man over to the bank to get them excipted. I went in company with Tompkins to the Eric Railroad Company and as I entered the office. I said to him, as I am here I will fusish all my transfers having a number of other transfers to make he said. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he caid. I wish you would transfer to make he covering to the house of the hardest him why he did not keep his bank account in the street as it must give him a great deal of unnocessary trouble to send so far to attend to banking business. He make some casual remarks, and rapided the services he will be remarkers to him, and, allowed him to make his transfers before I made my others, the representation made

of this money due us, amounting to \$12.05; no, nacbeen paid.

Cross-examination by Mr Van Buren—I thought I
knew Mr. Tomphins pretty well; (laughter) we had
done considerable business together in borrowing and
lending stock; my immediate previous transaction to
this was something like \$12.000 or \$15.000; it was Parmers' Trust and Loan Company; my impression is that
it was within two weeks of this time: I think the stock
was solid at the buyer's option, deliverable in 10 days;
it was not made called for on the day Tompkins failed;

I remember that that stock was paid by Tempkins' certified check; I cannot say whether on that occasion I transferred the stock before I received the checks; I think these amounts of stock were the largest had with Tompkins; the stock of 400 shares was placed in my name by other parties for whom I acted as agent, and I transferred it to Tompkins; I never heard anything against the integrity of Tompkins up to this transaction; Tompkins said positively that he had sent over to the bank to get his check certified; on Tompkins stating to me that he had sent to the bank for the certified check, and would send it to me immediately, it had its influence.

Question, by Mr. Van Huren—If Ray Tompkins had asked you te have fransferred the stock as a favor to him, without sending you his check, would you have done so: (Laughter)
The witness here paused and smiled, without answering.

Mr. Van Huren, in an under the took as it.

Mr. Van Buren, in an under tone—"Now tell the truth." (Boreased laughter.)

Answerg it ell you candidly I would not. You compel me to answer a question I don't want to, for if he had proposed it I should not have transferred any stock unless I had his certified check.

Abraham B. Baylis. swore. says -I am a broker. at No. 30 Exchange. I know Bay Tompkins: on the 20th January. I transferred fifty shares of the Eris Raftroad stock; it was sold on the 27th, deliverable in three districts. I transfer to the beyon, edd at 20th; value, I met Tompkins in Hopkins & Weston's office; he requested me to transfer the stock early; he said whe had a good deal to do: at the same time, he stated that I would get a certified check activity; he said would do so; I came outof my office and saw Mr. Tompkins: he was on the platform in the Exchange, above my office; he saked me if I had transferred the stocks; he then requested me to transfer them; I did so; he was not in the transfer office while I was there; this was about one o'clock; after this! went to the office of Tompkins; I saw Mr. Howland, the book keeper; Tompkins in the own of the check to me; I returned as was Mr. Tompkins in the office, he said to me, 'kay. The said he had been so buey, and could not send it before; I walted at my office up to hali-past two o'clock, and received no check; I then returned to Tompkins it was a could not send it before; I walted at my office up to hali-past two o'clock, and received no check; I then returned to Tompkins it was one the own of the chies, with a checkin his haud; the clerk in the office, with a checkin his haud; the clerk in the office, with a checkin his haud; the clerk in the office, with a checkin his haud; the clerk in the could be a my check. and i sarried over to the Merchanic Exchange Bank, and on my way I met Mr. Tompkins: I have known Tompkins about a year.

Given by the same by the dawn, in which a number of check were seen, signed by Tompkins; tho clerk heart of the bank.

Crose-examination—Up to this transaction

minutes.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, is being then near eight o'clock, the magistrate adjourned sny further hearing until half-past three o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

City Intelligence

City Intelligence.

PRINTERS' STRIKE—RASS MEETING AT THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.

Last evening a mass meeting of the journeymen printers at this city was held at the Society Library, bir A K. Baily in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. A vigilance committee having been appointed by selecting one man from almost every printing office in the city, both newspaper and book, a metion was made to sustain the rerolution passed in Tammany Hall to work in no office in which the prices in the scale were not paid in full. This motion led to a long discussion as to what was the scale, and as to the printers himself to refuse to work in an office where others were not receiving hem. Several contended, and among them those who had struck for the reals, that it would be more for the interest of the trade for those who actually received the prices to remain in an office and use their influence in inducing the others to strike for the prices he obtained. One gentiuman referred to the example of the Jesuite, who, he said, owed all their influence to their secretly permeating society. By way of illustration, it was staied that there was one office where there were two members of the Union, who gradually brought eighteen men over to their views, in reply to this, another gentleman said that he thought it was a bad plan to subject one or two to the under mercles of the employers, who would plak them out and discharge them; and he contended that it was better that all should strike together, and, by union and concert, they must succeed. This sentiment seemed to prevail, and the resolution was utiliment seemed to prevail, and the resolution was utiliment seemed to prevail and the resolution was also raised as to whether a man getting an effect for no foliars per week, instead of piece work, could receive it; when it was decided in the affirmative. On mo

As Astrophysical Jaw.—The singular donation has been made in the Common Council of \$100 to pay for an artificial jaw. It appears from the petition of Boah, that he was with the United States army in Mexico, and at the storming of Chapultepoc, where a portion of his lower jaw was carried away by a shot. A dentist has undertaken to supply the loss with an artificial jaw, for \$100.

A dentist has undertaken to supply the loss with an artificial jaw, for \$100.

Accessy —On Tuesday evening, a young man named John MoGuirs while endeavoring to stop a very spirited borse, that was running at full speed down the Faurth avenue near Union squars, with a wagon attached to him, was knocked dewn, and the horse and wagon passed immediately over his body, dangerously injuring him. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to his residence in Third avenue, and medical aid was procured. His recovery is doubtful.

His ronzeat Society —In our notice of Dr. Peet's lecture before the Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, the types make us say: Dr. Peet deems the scheme of teaching deaf mutes entirely impracticable; Accinetead of which, the paragraph should read: "Dr. P. deems the scheme of teaching deaf mutes to articulate, entirely impracticable:"

The owned Assus is true Syster. —Joseph Chatham was arrested yesterday by the 15th ward police, for throwing askes in the street, and fined one dollar. Mary Brady was arrested by the 15th ward police for the earne offence, brought before Justice McGrath and fined one dollar. Was Adeces arrested for like offence by the police of the 13th ward.

Butture or Guyawans. —On Information of Capt.

fined one dollar. Mrs. Adea was arrested for like of feace by the police of the 18th ward.

fence by the police of the 18th ward.

SHINDER OF GENEVERIE.—On infermation of Capt.

Maynard, of the 19th ward police, assistant Captain

Miller with five wardens and some policemen,
seired on seventeen kegs of gunpowder, at the corner

of Fiftyseventh street and Fifth avenue, and removed

it to the arsenal. It belonged to George Galagher,
contractor.

The report of the Treasurer of the Washington National Monument Fund, states that during the year 1850, the receipts were \$35,100 80%, and the expenditures \$32,472 84

tures \$32,472 84

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surerie Gourt—Gractiv Court.—Nos. 75, 158, 166, 144, 178, 102, 183 to 189, 905, 190. Gereral Term.—
Nos 36, 26, 57, 8, 38, 39, 41 to 45, 193, 47, 48, 49.

Common Piers.—Part 1—Nos. 27, 111, 157, 21, 31, 49, 41, 28, 63, 64, 71, 73, 97, 113, 123, 131. Part 2—Nos. 112, 160, 196, 210, 214, 218, 226, 222, 238, 249, 244, 240, 272, 274.

Universe Realize District Court.—Nos. 41, 42, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Surering Court.—Nos. 13, 56, 72, 84, 85, 89, 96, 95, 97, 99, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 120, 2, 539, 12, 111, 113, 124, 126, 127, 128, 623, 129 to 138 inclusive.

Flute &c. Names will be received this and Saturday even-ings, for a new class at the Musical Academy, 206 Allen street, at Fig. c'clock, boys' fluss on faturday at 3'clock. Instruments furnished. Also, private instruction on the pianeforte, guitar, viells, Ac. L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

A Card.

TO MESSES. CHARLES WELLE, THEODORUS DEMBINSEI, EMERICUS HAMYASSI, AND JOHN STARO.

We, the undersigned, having been highly surprised on reading an article which appeared in the New York Hereld of Tuesday, the 4th instant, in which it is stated that the gentlemen just asmed have presented an address to a meeting of highly respectable citizens, and officers of the First Division New York State Militia, held on the 31st of January, for the purpose of devising means for relieving the necessities of the Hungarian refugees; and moreover, that the said address has been signed by the pentlemen before named, purporting to be in behalf of the Hungarian Society; therefore we feel the necessity of requesting the said gentlemen to answer the following questions:—

1. Where, and by whom, Messers. Theodorus Dembinski. Emericus Hamyassi, and John Ssabo have been elected representatives of said Mungarian Society? Messrs. Dembinski. Hamvassi, and Szabo never having been members of the committee before the month of February.

2. By whom Messrs. Weble, Dembinski. Hamvassi and Szabo have been authorized to present the said eddress in behalf of the Seciety of Hungarian Refugees?

We expect the answer to these questions within

We expect the answer to these questions within forty-eight hours, by way of the public press.

Naw York, Jan. 5, 1861. (Signed).

York, Jan. 6, 1861. (Signed).
LAJOS LOCU, Cuptain,
and Member of Com. of Hungarian Refugees.
EDWARD BRORY, Captain.
and Aid-de-Camp to General Bem.
John Radnish, Capt. Artillery,
FGNAZ BATORY, Lieutemant.
Augustus Gussa. Captain. AUGUSTUS GRISSA. Captalo.
HENRY SCHROKDER. Lieutenant.
AURCLIUS KINISO, First Lieut.
SANDOR FEKETE. do.
DR. R. HAASS, Chief Surgeon.

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No. 416 Breome street. The new class for gentiemen will common on Friday evening, Forbrary 7, at 7 celock P. M. for a shotter m of eighteen lessons, during which the quadrille, Spains sance, Poiss and Schottlere, will be taught. Terms proportion to the usual charge for 21 lessons.

Valentines!-Valentines at unprecedented Valentines:—Valentines of three hundred kinds of comic Valentines, to be sold at Ne. 50 Nassu street, opposite the Sun office, at one dollar fifty cents per grass for the first quality, and for the second quality stry, two and a half cents, all assorted and seatly put up. Also, an excites variety of Sentimental Valentines, at prices proportionate

genuine article can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at lail Brondway, corner of fiberty stides, and 337 Brondway, bu-tween Walker and White street . A. & J. SAUNDERS.

Needlework, Insertings, and Edgings-A new and beautiful lot just received, and offered it an una scally small richt. A lot of open work Cambric Colle-very fine, 25 per cont under usual price. Another lot of Muslin Breakfast Siceves, 1s 5d, per pair; embreddered low Hasekerchite's, from Ei, remarkably cheap, at NEWKAN. vakerchiefe, i 16 Brosaway.

You Want an Overcoat-1 will sell you \$16 Coat for \$13. In fact, every made-no garment in the store will be sold for the actual cost. Should you want a handsome dress or freek coat, for balls, it will make one box \$16; the very best, \$29. G. B. CLARKE, 113 William street.

If you purchase your Boots, Shoes, and Gairers at the celebrated adeap book and those exabilishmens of George W. Fronca. No. 70th sixete, you need not when in a crowd, hallos. "Get off my corns," for he gives you such "fitte "that the corns does despream, and your tender feet soon become "cound."

Dr. Kellinger's Magie Fluid, Warranted Ir Dr. Keilinger's Magde Fluid, Warranted in all cases to renow the bair, is gone 39 years; it fastons and starts it growing in three or four applications. We can prove that one bestie has featured the hair on whele family. At 464 Broadway. Mr. Z. Allinut can be seen, whose hair is growing facely be hus had none for 15 years. At 476 Broadway, between Grand and Brooms streets. Dr. K.'s Central depot Kr. Win. Dunum can be seen, who has been baid for over 29 years, and is over 69 years of age. These baid for over 29 years, and is over 69 years of age. These cases are indeed actonishing. Gall and set their simple stories; and still another—Mr. D. L. Oranby, the celebrated manufacturer of porter, als, ciden mineral water, root beer, &c. called and said, that by the use of three bottles, his wife's hair, which was nearly all lost, had grown so rapidly, that it must convince the most profound copytic of its restreative qualities for the hair. West Seventeenth stroot, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

college Point, Flushing, —Such is the name given to a village just laid out on Flushing Bay, between Flushing village and the East river, distant from Flushing one fourth of a mile. The new village is situated upon the well known Stration farm embracing 500 lots, 50 front, 100 deep. It occupies a portion of College Point and the bay shore, where, as high tide, the largest vessels can land at the village docks, and where passenger steamers can always land, whatever the state of the tide. The village is beautifully laid out, being on a rise of ground; the linest sits in the whole resion, and a plank travel way is being laid between it and Flushing, to be completed next week. A time park is reserved in the centre of the village, and the streets are laid out in the best manner. The location compasses a fine after mosphere, and oslightful view up and down the river. 200 of the lots are already sold, and if we mistake not greatly, the tailment will very soon be those—the distance being but other than the street and constructed between Williamshorth and Plushing, shorting every facility for reaching New York early, and learning it last in the day. We regard College Point, Flushing, shorting every facility for reaching New York early, and learning it last in the day. We regard College Point, Flushing, shorting a new tenterprising projectors of this village, have, in a card in our columns, given details of the terms, &c., upon which sales of lots will be made. As some would, no doubt, desire more than one lot, such persons can by purchasing before the recording, secure as many lots, even to a blook, as they may desire, and select location also. We recommend such as are contemplating a suburban residence to call on Mesers, Longley and Flummer, at their office, 227 Wooter street, where they will be mede and produced the contemplating a suburban residence to call on Mesers Longley and Flummer, at their office, 227 Wooter street, where they will be mede and produced the contemplating a suburban residence to call on the seco

Homestead Art Union .- This Institution aromestead Art Union.—This institution, which is chartered according to law, is fast closing up of the first drawing. From the fact that one hundred prime are to be distributed among 2,500 subscribers, embracing a house and lot in Williamsburgh, worth \$5,00, and ninety-nine hundred of phintings, each one has an excellent chance. In addition to this, each subscriber is to receive a handsome picture, the retail price of which is \$7.50, whether they receive one of the primes or not. It will be reen that the chances are one in every twenty-five. Tickets \$5: may be procured for a short time longer, at BOOPER & BROTHERS' Looking Glass Store, No. 105 Fulton street.

Unredcemed Pledges—400 Black Frock coats \$2 to \$12; 300 dress cents, \$2 to \$10; 500 pair pants, black doeshin and figured cassimere, \$1 to \$4; 1,000 vests, 50 cets, to \$2; with a variety of business coats, clocks and overcoats. Coxec Contro and Grans street—\$5 suit store.

"The Place to get Them."-If you want a first rate article cheap, call at Brooks, Natreet. His assertment, comprising every variahape of Boots, Shoes, Gaitere, Slippers, Overein use, he is relling at less prices than the same bought for clawhere in the city.

Hair Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Li-

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons withing a very superior Wig or Toupee abould call as Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall es. They will make he perfectly understants all their requirements no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows he business, and makes a business of its. Copy his address, and give him a call

Fancy Cutlery, from the Manufactories of Jos. Radgers, Go. Wostenbolm, &c. The assertment embraces the faces quality of Razors, Penkniver, and man; articles for toilet use. Salin DERS, 187 Broadway.

Corner of Liberty at. and 337 Broadway. Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Shell and

Buffalo Born Dress Combs.—This selection, acknowledged the finast in the city, has of late had many additions, and ladies will find, on examination, combs of an entire new style, not to be obtained in any other establishment. Combs made and repaired.

A. A. J. SAUNDERS, SE Broadway.

Phalon's Magte Hair Dye, to Color the

Bair or Whishers, the assement it is applied, without injury to the bair or skin. It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no had door. It is applied, or soid, at PHALLENIE Wie Factory, No. 177 Econdway, corner of Dey street; and by all the druggists, city and country. We have met the Enemy, and they are

connect, but is a man of very few words, the gracierian a growed that he would care its Doctor back a car shadon the presence of he is commenced by any ing that he, K., had taken a hold and unwarrantakle position by acting that he had sense the most of her after being back a number of years, which a head of her after being back a number of years, which a head of her after being back a number of years, which a head of her after being back a number of years, which a head of her after being back and her after being back a number of years, which a head we would not be a head of the head of t

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5-6 P. M.

Those who have been constant renders of our remarks relative to the stock market during the recent expansion in prices, will recollect the repeated warnlogs we gave of the revulsion which has within the past week created such a panic in the stock market. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer to any particular article in which we pointed out the dangers to be avoided, and the result sure to follow such a reckless course of speculation. The public mind at that time was so such excited, the rise of prices daily so great, and facilities for purchasing so abundant, that ne one listened for a moment to the voice of warning, or appeared to realize in the slightest degree that they were weaving about them a net-work of difficulties and embarrase ments from which there would be no escape, but would end in the rain of most of those engaged in the movement. The buils have so far walked up to the rack nobly; but their margine have been pretty well used up, and a further depreciation of any importance, will trouble some of them considerably. It would be well enough for the banks to look to the stacks of fancy stocks they have on hypothecation. and see if the amount loaned on them is not full up to the present market value. The bank of the State of New York has, we learn, large loans on the Canton Company, and a fall of twenty per cent, in less than ten days, is not likely to increase much the value of the security or the safety of the leans. Nearly every bank in Wall sweet has loaned largely on fancy stocks, and it would be well enough for the managers of these institutions to make a valuation at current prices, and ere if five per cent further depreciation will not com pel the banks to put these stocks upon the market to realize to make good the accounts of borrowers. The bulls must be pretty well used up by this time

Their profits have all been on paper, and they are rapidly disappearing from before their eyes, an

their imaginations.

At the first board to-day, U. S. 6's declined 14 per cent; Erie Income Bonds, & Reading Mortgage Bonds, M; North American Trust, M; Canton Co., 4; Morris Canal, 14, Portamouth Dry Dock, 14; Farmers Loan. 1%; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Mohawk, 2 Stonington, 1%. Long Island, 1; Krie Railread, 1% Harlem, 1%; Reading Railroad, 2. There was au active demand for Government and State stocks and Railroad bonds at the decline, while the fancies were sustained solely by the demand from the shorts. The

transactions were principally for cash.
At the second board the market was not active, and prices were hardly sustained. It would not surpriss us to see a slight reaction in a day or two, and a mode rate improvement in prices, to be followed by a decline greater than the advance. Every day must add to the embarrassments of the bulls, and give strength must full back to the old starting points, before we can look for a healthy recovery. A comparison of prices current some months since with those now ruling, shows a very great inflation in some of the most worthless fancies; and we cannot expect new pur-chasers will take hold of them, until the market valueapproaches more closely the actual value.

The receipts at the office of the assistant treasure of this port to-day, amount to \$75,074 33. Payments \$32,317 50. Balance, \$4.603,408 17.

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic sailed to-day for

Liverpool. She carried out \$125,000 in silver coin The value of foreign merchandise imported into Boston during the year 1860, was \$29,908,730, the du ties on which amounted to \$6,127,817 46. Imported in 1849, \$23.994.296; duties, \$5.037,310.84. Value of experts, foreign and domestic merchandise, in 1850 19 342 306; in 1849, \$5 843,974. American tonnag

cleared for foreign countries, in 1850, 202,839; foreign

tonnage, 255,574. Total, 458,413 tons. American ton

nage entered in 1850, 229,577; fereign tonnage, 255,571

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives the annexed account of the financial move

ments, up to the 31st of December, 1850:-Constitutes the available means of the

company for the prosecution of the work \$1,740,808 BBaccount, being the balance of interest account, from the date of the organization of the company to the 31st of December last after deducting interest received and the net earnings of the road, is but \$211,123 29.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, does not bring very favorable commercial or financial intelligence from Europe. The uncertainty existing relativeto the movements of the Bank of England regarding the rate of discount, created a dull feeling in the markets, and tended to depress prices for all the most important articles of trade. Cotton had fallen off about of a penny per pound, and the corn markets were heavy. The Canada brings a very large and valuable cargo of British and French dry goods. The last report of the Old Colony Railroad Company

shows a great improvement in the financial affairs of the corporation, and gives the annexed statement of operations for the year ending November 30, 1960:-OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

| Color | Color | Rail Road | Receipts from pussesnigers | \$196,492 00 | Freight | \$5,430 81 | gravel | \$3,108 27 | mails, rents, &c. | 11,199 62 | \$296,170 79 The expenses have been-\$215,702 07

Leaving net earning for the year..... \$50,468 7.
Deduct amount credited to contingent fund 10,000 00

 Balance
 \$70,468.72

 The receipts in 1849 were
 \$276,066.89

 Expenses, less rents and interest
 167,438.71

 which makes an increase of receipts over last year, of about \$22,000, and the expenses about \$850. The

smount of stock on hand, of various kinds, amounts During the past year, property has been sold for stock in the company, and 1,109 shares have been realized, which are now held by the sompany. The present surplus property is \$34.225 05, besides lander and flats in Boston now being filled up. The wholefloating debt has been paid, with the exception of ome unsettled claims; but the cash on hand and sume

due, perfectly good, will more than pay every claim known to exist, excepting bonds. The whole amount of bonds due Jan 1, 1854.
Bonds of the B & M. R. R. endorsed by the Company.
Bonds of the South Shore, guaranteed by the Company. \$328,500 00 30 000 00

6.500.00 The whole No. of shares outstanding 18.542, \$1.854 200 oc The large amount of net earnings which has been applied to clear off the floating debt, and credited to

the contingent fund, rendered it inexpedient to make any dividend of profits. A trifling one might havebeen made. It is confidently anticipated that regular

dividends will be resumed another year. The annual report of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company gives the annexed account of the traffic operations during the year ending Nov. 30, 1856:- BOSTON AND WORCZSTER RAILROAD.

Reserved Income last year, after) 2,408 68 \$749,526 80 deducting for ferry at Albany paid to the Western Railroad 8.419 95 expenses of sale..... 10.828 60 760,855 47 377,041 68 Working expenses..... 188,314 30 per cent...... 157,560 00

\$69.516 50 The increase of income over the last year has been-The total gain from passengers, rents and mails

over last year, is \$67,415 69. The increase on passengers has been \$51,359 43 on the local business, and only \$15,283 on business from connecting roads. The local freight receipts were less and from connecting roads more

The expenditures for repairs, &c . have been heavy 358 tons of new rails have been laid over 12,000 now eleepers, two new stone bridges have been rebuilt, and the track at the Boston depot renewed, &c. Tho equipment of the road has been kept in efficient repair, and provision made for new engines, &c.; and otwithstanding all these outlays, the general result is, that the expense account, compared with last year, shows a diminution of \$28 510 27, with an increased income of \$40,165 co.

The construction account has been reduced \$25.690 17. The branches here show, with the exception of the Brockline and Milford that the expenses of running exceed the income; yet the Brooklise branch has made profit of 6 per cent and is increasing.

The liabilities of the company are the-

Total \$578,668 85 To meet this, the company have stock of the corporation, issuable in connection with the funded debt of shares. Cash on hand, notes reselvable, individual

accounts, Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds, &c.

Sc., \$700,704 17. From which should be deducted Balance of income 69.516 66 Am't credited to depreciation ac't. 19.950 00

which makes the difference between the means and liabilities \$124,920 74, and to pay which balance they have there maining bonds and stock authorized by the stockholder, \$120,600; and in addition, they have—

used not be increased over \$5,000,000.